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VERY BRIGHT METEOR, MARCH 4, 1898.

OBSERVED BY H. D. CURTIS.

A very bright meteor was observed at College Park, March 4, 1898, $9^h\ 50^m\ 30^s$ P. S. T., moving from $\alpha = 13^h\ 40^m$, $\delta = +25^\circ$ to $\alpha = 15^h\ 40^m$, $\delta = +40^\circ$. Its path lay through the constellation *Bootes*, between the stars β and δ. At a point just a little west of the line joining these two stars, there was a small but abrupt angle in its path, inclining towards the south. Several small meteors passed in almost exactly the same track during the next hour.

ELEMENTS AND EPHEMERIS OF COMET *b*, 1898 (PERRINE).

BY R. T. CRAWFORD AND H. K. PALMER.

The following results were obtained from Mount Hamilton observations of March 20th and 22d and an observation taken at Berkeley on March 23d:—

$T =$ March 19.0580, G. M. T.

$i = 72^\circ\ 51'\ 42''$
$\Omega = 263\ \ 15\ \ 31$ } Mean Equinox 1898.0.
$\omega = 49\ \ 28\ \ 52$

$q = 1.1021.$

(O.—C.) $\Delta\lambda \cos\beta = -4''.7 \quad \Delta\beta = +4''.7.$

Constants to the equator:—

$x = [9.54097] \sin(27^\circ\ 37'\ 25'' + v) \sec^2 \tfrac{1}{2} v.$
$y = [0.04218] \sin(295\ \ 8\ \ 42 + v) \sec^2 \tfrac{1}{2} v.$
$z = [0.01954] \sin(24\ \ 52\ \ 17 + v) \sec^2 \tfrac{1}{2} v.$

Ephemeris (Gr. Mean Midnight):—

1898.	App. α.	App. δ.	Brightness.
March 29.5	$21^h\ 55^m\ 9^s$	$+26^\circ\ 29'\ 29''$	0.99
April 2.5	22 12 4	30 26 49	0.96
6.5	22 29 56	34 12 41	0.91
10.5	22 48 45	37 43 53	0.86

The brightness is expressed in terms of the brightness at the time of discovery.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
STUDENTS' OBSERVATORY, March, 1898.